THE SCAPPOLD IN MASSACHUSETTS. A Shocking Eczecution-Churncter of the Law! Victim.

From Our Special Correspondent. Beston, April 13, 1866. Edward W. Green was hanged to-day at the East Cam-

On the 15th of December, 1863, the people of the village of Malden, near Boston, were shocked by the discovery that Mr. Frank Converse, the temporary teller of the bank, a young son of one of the wealthy families of the place, had been murdered by some person unknown, who, after carrying off about \$5,000, had succeeded in effecting his escape. The excitement spread rapidly throughout the State, seeming to gain in intensity from day to day, and the most zealous efforts were made and the most liberal newards were offered for the discovery and arrest of the assarsin. Several citizens of Malden were suspected, and one of them was arrested and examined. This gentleman was one of the richest and most respected citizens of Malden. And yet, until his innocence was demonstrated beyoud doubt, there were not wanting persons who tirmly believed in his guilt and fiercely anathematized him as the

criminal.

Arrest of Green.

For some time there was no clue to the murder. In the examination of this suspected citizen, however, the detectives got a point, as they phrased it, which led them to believe that the murderer was the Postmaster of Malden. Mr. Shiloh, the barber, a colored man, testified that he saw Edward W. Green enter the bank twice; that he saw every one who entered it until within eight minutes of the time when, leaving his shop, he saw a crowd gathering at the bank, and, entering it, saw young Converse drawing his last breath.

Heath and Jones, the Boston detectives, "shadowed" Green for a long time, aided by a Local Vigilance Committee: who, against the advice of the police officers, raused him to be arrested on the night of Sunday. Feb. 7, 1864. The detectives said that the evidence would not convict him; but the citizens, knowing his weak character, declared in substance that it was sufficient, for they could force him into a confession.

HIS CONFESSION.

They were right. Taking him between his knees, and holding Green's hands in one of his own, leaving the other free for the purpose of gesticulation, one of the bank directors got the suspected man to confess the crime; or, as one of the spectators expressed it, L——"taked it into him." For Green replied to questions only; he made no connected or continuous narrative of his deed.

This discovery and confession produced in Massachusetts, I do not hesitate to say, a more intense excitement than any disastrous event of the war, or than any criminal not since the days of Prof. Webster. For, aside from the naked facts of the case, the large addition of aggravating but untrue rumors published respecting it, presented the act to the public mind as one of the most atrochous in the anals of crime.

The relatives and the counsel assigned him seemed to be accommentative. Not must after his trial were any

Tals of crime.

The relatives and the counsel assigned him seemed to have been panic struck. Not until after his trial were any facts or pleas published which showed that there were mitagating circumstances in the case. LAW POINTS IN THE CASE.

Before stating a very few of these facts, it should be belown why the mode of trial served to intensify the sentiment against Green, and how, at the same time, it aroused an earnest and persistent opposition to his execution. Green was brought to trial before Mr. Justice Hoar before the Supreme Judicial Court. He was indicted under the common law form, which does not specify the ingrativents which, under the statute law, constitute murder in the first degree. He plead "guilty of murder in the second degree," and, when told that such a plea could not be revived, he persisted in repeating it. At the suggestion of the Court the counsel assigned to the prisoner, who knew pothing of the antecedents of the man, retired with him and tried to show him that he should plead either not guilty or guilty of murder in the first degree. A few minutes ar-

he plead guilty of murder in the lirst degree.

He was then sentenced to be hanged.

Now here several vital as well as technical points are raised. First, for example, whether, inasmuch as the degree of cuilt is a conclusion of law, the prisoner could plead the degree. Second, whether inasmuch as the statutes expressly and emphatically provide that "the degree of murder still he decided by a jury." the prisoner was compotent to plead as he did. Third, whether, inasmuch as no urr did so decide, his plea was not, in fact, Not Guilty, and, therefore, that a new trial should be had. Fourth, whether, inasmuch as the indictment specified those facts only, which, under the statutes, constitute murder in the second degree, he could be legally executed.

Some able lawyers asserted that he could plead guilty to nurder in the first degree, provided that the ingredients of that grade of crime were specified in the indictment; had as they were not so position in whatsever respect higher the decidence of the provided that the ingredients of that grade of crime were specified in the indictment; had as they were not so position in whatsever respect higher than the could be held only as punishable for murder in the first could be held only as punishable for murder in the

the judge, who, as is argued, instead of acting as a projector of the prisoner, virtually nided and abetted in incing him to throw his life away.

Gov. Andrew's law points have been stated in your edherial columns. He was sustained in them by many of the ablest lawyers of the State. He was so strongly impressed with their validity that he positively refused to expect the control of the control

friends of the criminal, or asking ex-Gov. Andrew to state the reason why he did not execute Green, he appealed to the new Council to sustain him in signing the death varrant. With a prompt alacrity they sanctioned his in-tention. Green was ordered to prepare for death.

But, in the meantime, a few friends of impartial justice, in no way related to the unhappy man, had been persistently investigating the facts in this extraordinary case, and they determined to appeal to the Supreme Court on certain of the law points involved in the trial of Green.

The Court could not have decided in their favor without condemning one of their own members and practically reserving a semi-official opinion that they had once already delivered, but without argument being heard before them. The decision was adverse to the petitioners.

Another appeal was made to Gov. Bullock and Council—and with a like result.

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CHARACTER OF THE PRISONER.

The prolonged investigations made of the case by painstaking and conscientions men brought facts to light which
proved that Green was not the kind of man to be held accountable to the extent of death.

By various witnesses who appeared without mutual
consultation before Gov. Andrew's counsel, and by a presented genealogical history of the Green family (which
press back for a couple of centuries), it was established
that mental unsoundness, in its various forms of madness, idicoy, and imbechity, had been hereditary and
common in his ancestral line, and in some of his colherral lines also. It was shown that his grandfather on
his father's side, and at least two, some said three, of his
grand uncles were of unsound mind: as, also, two at least
of their female children, and two of Green's own uncles.
Purther back, the history testifies to additional instances.
On his mother's side, one of his uncles is under guardianship, his grandfather was notriously idiotic, his
grand uncle committed suicide in a fit of insanity, and had been of unsound mind for
many years before. It was stated as a common report,
although there had not been an opportunity to establish
the troth of it, that there had been authenticated cases of
insanity both in his grandmother's and great-grandmother's
families; and, if this could be established, as there is little
doubt it could be, it shows that there are four different
families in which there had been recent cases of insanity;
and that all of them had poured their infected blood into
the veins of Green.

An expert physiologist described him as "the tailman of

that all of them had poured their infected blood into the veins of Green.

An expert physiologist described him as "the tailman of the effete race." A distinguished phrenologist, who examined Green professionally, declared that his organization indicated weakness and disease.

"Physiologically," he wrote, "he is a diseased dwarf; phrenologically, he is an imbedile, morally and intellectually."

And yet this gentleman, before he saw Green or heard a ringle opinion favorable to him, expressed belief that he was a deliberate villain. When he saw him, and examined him, he declared him to be a mere boy or dwarf; the creature of circumstances, disease, weakness, and im-

The Rev. Messrs. Barnes, Gilbert Haven, and Morse, orthodox elergymen, each and all of whom were, as they udmit, decidedly and emphatically in favor of his execution at the first, found, by their repeated conversations with him, that they had formed an erroneous estimate of his character and bravely pronounced and pleaded for a commutation of his sentence.

Mr. Barnes declared him to be a moral fool, with the saliber of a boy of 14.

Mr. Haven was equally emphatic. He declared that Green was not above the development of a boy of twelve.

The Rev. Messrs. Adams, Quimby, and Greenwood were the similar opinion. Mr. Greenwood said that disease had worn upon his mental faculties; that he was mentally avarfed and not a person to be held to the same degree of responsibility as other men.

Six elergymen—of different creeds—all agreed on this low

responsibility as other men.
Six elergymen—of different creede—all agreed on this low stimate of the prisoners character. Greenwood and Barnes were citizens of his town; and Mr. Haven, also, who had known him from his childhood.

who had known him from his childhood.

The two detectives, from their entirely different hut qually professional point of view, continued the testimony is the reversed witnesses. Heath said that he never believed that the murder was done by an old hand at crime; shoody but a fool would have been so hardy. There was not one chance in a million for escape. The experts whom they consulted before Green was suspected, always maintained that it was the work of a fool.

The two eminent medical experts to whom Gov, A drew submitted the case, without knowing what the core professional men had said, gave the same opinion of the man.

or. Tyler said that his mental range was "very small and

Walker testified: "I found him physically, mentally, morally a DWARF."
If these gentlemen, either explicitly or by implication don the theory that the crime was premeditated. I

the result of a sudden and uncontrolled bis mind, as he phased it, was "in a whot.

meditated. But vox populi has been furiously calling his blood; and we have not now a Chief Magistrate with the moral courage to defy it.

the moral courage to Gety 1t.

GREEN IN HIS CELL.

I visited Green last night. As I entered the workmen were engaged in erecting the scafford "Does he hear that?" I asked the kind-hear sted turnkey.

"Does he hear that?" I asked the kind her Acid thrukey.

"Oh, yes," he said.

Refore we entered the cell I saw the prise oner pacing the floor, with a quick and nervous step, whice a his slight lameness made the more perceptible.

He came forward hurriedly and grast ed my hand, which he retained for a quarter of an hour, I ressing it nervously from time to time, as he spoke of we had a few friends had tried to do for him. He was warr a in his expression of thanks to Gov. Andrew and Went'ell Phillips.

He was frightfully excited. Every pore of his skin seemed to be a pulse. Throb! throb! And all the while that infer all hammer! hammer! hammering!

mering!
Legal torjures have not yet been abolished! The guillo-tine is noiseless and the garrote, and so is the death by musketry until the fatal, moment comes. But to build a scaffold so near that every blow of the hammer must be heard by its intended victim, is a refinement of cruelty which we abone—English and Americans—are guilty of en-forcing.

e wretched man seemed to cling to me as if he had

The wretched man seemed to cling to me as if he had been wild for some friendly breast to lean on. I did not push him away, but fondled the poor boy. He quickly became quiet and talked with composure.

He had found Jesus, he said. He was prepared to die. He did not doubt that God would be merciul—that He had fongiven him, and would welcome him to glory.

I will die like a man, he said, and yet I can't help feeling that I am to be excented more to satisfy the prejudice of the people than for justice. People look on me as if I was a monster some six feet high; they seem to think that their lives will not be safe if I am not executed.

I could not deny the statement, ridiculous as it seemed, when one looked at the slight form, which quivered from time to time, as he lay quietly on my breast.

He solemnly said that he never thought of marder until he entered the bank the second time on a legitimate errand, as the evidence has shown.

If I had had time to think, if I had thought at all, I could not have done it. If I had thought of my wife—in her state ishe was heavy with child, I could not have done it. I thought only of the money. I did not think about killing him, or about being caught—I thought of nothing but the money.

"God seems to have raised me a great many friends,"

God seems to have raised me a great many friends," "God seems to have raised me a great many friends,"
he said. "That I least expected." And then he hung
down his head and said, "To think that you and Mr. Philhis would stand by me. I did not expect that."

Poor Green had never spoken with any respect of the
anti-Slavery people, to say the least, and he keenly felt how
many of them had been his friends.

He had expressed his grateful surprise at this fact before.
This poor fellow never did understand how any man could
stand up for an idea, irrespective of personalities.

While he spoke the words of faith, it was very evident
that he lived in terror of his doom.

This morning I saw him again at 9 o'clock.
He was entirely changed.

This morning I saw him again at 9 o clock.

He was entirely changed.

When I asked him how he was,

"I am happy," he said, calmly and sincerely.

His grasp was as firm as before, but his hand was not tremulous now not cold.

"Did you sleep last night?"

"Oh, no," he said. "I was too happy for sleep."

He had passed the night with his good-hearted turnkey, and had spent it in reading the Bible, in copying a psalm and in writing to his friends—Andrew, Phillips, his wife, and another relative. nd another relative.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, a sympathizing elergyman—whose

es were wet with tears all the time—was in the cell-on a clergyman of Malden and another clergyman came

in.

He spoke to all alike. There was no faltering, save when, during the two hours that he lived, the door below was heard to open. Then a sudden twitch of his hand, or an anxious glance, indicated that he was fearful that the fatal

anxious glance, indicated that he was fearful that the fatal moment had come.

I have not the heart to relate his religious conversation, boyish and simple and quiet as it was. I care not to question the quality of his new found faith. I was only too glad that, as opium was denied him, its equivalent had been provided; only too glad that, while his creed might be afallacy, there was an eternal truth which would, in a stronger mind, have produced the same happy results, and that whether or no his hopes were fulfilled in the letter or not, yet his trust in God's forgiving love was not a delusion. And yet, I should be false to my own observations if I failed to compare his talk to the mutterings of an opium-eater, while I should be cruel if I were to state the signs which betrayed it—all unconsciously to himself. He

junction order was served on all the defendants before 2:30 p. m. of April, and that, not withstancing the defendants, Scott & Co., at 3 celock had the stock brought in for account of Daniel Drew or of David Grossbeck & Co. to the extent of

Daniel Drew or of David Grossbeck & Co. to the extent of 2,000 shares.

George S. Scott also files an affidavit acknowledging that the injunction was served on him at 2:15 p. m., and they were going on in obedience to the order, at great pecuniary interest to themselves, when they received, at 3 p. m., express anthority to buy the stock from Grossbeck & Co., they knowing of the injunction, but desiring to relieve the defendants from a great loss, which would arise from refraining from buying said stock after that hour. That it being necessary to act promptly, and there being no time to submit the facts to the justice, they had brought in under that direction.

Upon the papers, the Court directed an attachment to issue against the defendants, returnable on Tuesday, ballable in \$4,0,000. Interrogatories to be field at that time.

David Dudley Field and Dudley Field for plaintiff.

Mr. Chittenden and Ex-Judge Boswerth for defendant.

TEMPERANCE.—The fourth of a series of public tem-TEMPERANCE.—The fourth of a series of public temperature of the most right of a series which has deepen to show that the crime was pro- (The commendate of the line of the commendate of the line of the commendate of the line of the lin

DISCOVERIES IN MAKING PAPER.

The American Wood Paper Company-The Growth of the Paper Business-The First Paper Mill in America-The Ritterhouse Family-Searcity in Rags-Demand for New Substances-Straw and Wood-Experiments in Making Wood into Pulp-The Works of the American Pulp Company at Manayunk -Successful Tests-Paper Falling in Price.

pecial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1866. operations of a company of gentlemen, who bear the very Saxon name of The American Wood Paper Company, and have been making curious experiments here for a year or two past. Their individual names I cannot give to fame-except to say that Congressman Jenekes of Rhode Island is President; that many good men are interested in its success, and that here, upon the banks of the Schuylkill, under the shelving town of Manayunk, they have erected magnificent works.

When the good German Guttenberg arranged his device of printing he little knew all that his contrivance was doomed to effect. In the olden times we made our paper deliberately-giving great time to each single eet-and furnishing the monks and palimpsest makers with heavy gray sheets from papyrus, and smooth and well-polished parchment or veilum. No writing of editorials in those dear old days, when Father Francis gave his life to one book, prayerfully, protesting, much abounding in virgins and saints and very long epistles. Monks and veilums have long gone to the worms or to the cheerful torch of the iconoclast, who made sad havee in this ante-morning newspaper period of mankind. Those who wrote found sufficient supply in the sheep and the bulrush; and so we might have gone on in our condition of bliestul ignorance if the quickwitted German had not placed his niky stamps upon paper and created a new world out of the chaos of manuscripts, and veilums, and serawls long since gone to dust—let us thank Heaven—and doing duty as fertilizing loam.

But men must print and men must read, and the sheep was scarce, and the Egyptian bulrush passed its day of profit, and nature was placed under contribution to give food to thus insatiate Printing Press. Oh, wise Jack Cade! "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the smooth and well-polished parchment or vellum. No

was scarce, and the Egyptian bulrush passed its day of profit, and nature was placed under contribution to give food to this insatiate Printing Press. Oh, wise Jack Cade' of Thon hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar-school; and, whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the taily, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, hast built a paper-mill." For which he was beheaded, thanks to my Lord Mortimer! China took her rice and the inner bark of trees to print the sayings of Confucius. Japan took the mulberry tree, and made a thin, silky paper, of good texture, delicate and inviting—good, I should think, for love sonnets. In Spain, linen was used as early as 1178. Great scribblers, those Spanish monks, as Mr. Prescott and other historians found to their sorrow! Over a hundred years ago Germany exhausted rags and was forced to try straw, but with little success. Twenty years later France succeeded in making paper out of hindenwood, but the experiment was not pursued. Those Frenchmen 80 years ago had more bloody notions in their heads than making paper! Altogether our ancestors must have been as sorely pressed for paper as we who claim to be of the Age of Gab and Scribble. It is on record that in 1772 there were 60 varieties of paper made from 60 different materials, while in 1786 there were 100 varieties from the same number of materials. I spare the reader the catalogue. Principal among them, however, were rags, cotton-waste, gunny, hemp, India bagging, reed, canes, nettles, hops, moss, seed, herbs and so on. Such a struggle with poor Nature for Gab and Scribble Stuff, and even now no rest! In 1690 the first paper-mill was erected in Pennsylvania, near a stream called the Wisschickon, about two miles from the location of the works of the Wood Paper Company in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The founder was William Ryttinghuisen of Holland, whose family had for generations made paper for the Dutch, and wh

the present month. The buildings are built of stone and brick, in the most substantial manner, and occupy a space of 1,000 feet in length by 350 in width, and cost, when completed, over \$509,000. United with the Flat Rock Mills they embrace in all about 10 acres of ground. They are said to be the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and are capable of producing from 12 to 15 tuns of paper pulp per diem. The works were projected by a company of gentlemen, from different parts of the Union, and the subscribed capital is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

\$15,000,000.

Before entering the inclosure we arrive at what is known as the "Settling Pond"—at the extreme north end. It is used for the storage of water, of which great quantities are used daily, and must necessarily be clear. The pond is protected on the Schavikil side by a high strong wall, and as about 10 feet deep by about 300 feet square. Its capacity is 0,500,000 gallons. In close proximity to the pond are two lime kins, which are kept constantly employed in making the best lime, which is used in the establishment, thus one of which is brought in beats from the quarries, some miles up the river.

ome miles up the river.

The most important part of these works is the round house or evaporating establishment. This is the mann feature of

of 80 P cent. This economy is the cause of the great success of this Wood pulp process.

In addition there is an alkali-house, where there are large tanks and filter vats. The wood-boiling house is 75 by 132 feet and contains 10 boilers, capable of producing 30,000 pounds of pulp (when dry) every 24 hours. Here also are large blow, condensing and hot water tanks, of great capacity. After the wood has been reduced to chips of small size, it is mised by steam power to the top of the cauldrons and thrown in. When the boilers, under which are strong heating farnaces, are filled, the liquor is run from the tanks, by means of a hose, into the boilers, the fire is set going, and the wood boiled to a pulpy substance of a dirty white color. When it arrives at the condition required, the pulp is carried off in large iron cars, of which there are five run on tracks below, to the building where, perhaps, a few hours before it had been a hard, knotty log.

Adjoining the wood boiling-house is the chopping establishment. Sc by 124 feet, where the logs are cut into chips. The wood-choppers consist of two massive circular chunks of iron, resembling a solid wheel, about six feet in diameter, with large steel knives set in slats left in the iron for their introduction. The knives are movable, and can be placed or displaced at pleasure. They revolve with great velocity, and are carried off as needed. Here are also three large pulp, also two 84-inch wet cylinder cleaning-machines, capable of cleaning from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of pulp. There is also in this room the bleach-mixing apparatos, which is quite an important auxiliary in the manufacture of chips into paper. The whole of the machinery of this building is driven by two large Turbine water-wheels. Toward the river is the bleaching-house, where the pulp is bleached, and the drying-machine rooms, 36 by 118 feet, where are located one 84-inch thriteen dryor, three-feet cylinder machine, capable of drying from 14,000 to 18,000 pounds of pulp every 24 hours. These works are con

the daily consumption of rags at the above named mills diminished to about the same extent, which must have a tendency to cheapen the price of both articles; in fact, the price of newspaper has declined three cents per pound since the Wood Pulp Works were put in operation. If, in the intricacies of masonry and mathematics, I have made my meaning plain, the reader will see that this process in the first place so perfectly disintegrates the wood that nothing but pulp remains. It does so at less cost by saving and securing the chemicals (soda especially) that enter so largely into the manufacture of paper. This economy is the great value of the present experiment. Other woods beside poplar can be used, although poplar is the most preferable. The capacity of the mills is very large; and if Messrs, Jessup & Moore succeed in making paper as perfect and useful as that up, a which I am now writing (and which came from their mill), they will revolutionize the art of paper-making, and greatly lessen the cost of knowledge. In the experiment hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent; and this thin sheet of paper represents the patience of many tolling years, the intropid sinking of capital in the interest of science, unwarried care, energy, patience, perseverance. Yesterday it was a comely tree, its roots deep in the earth, the birds hopping anid its branches, its leaves eagerly seeking the justy dews of Spring, and apparently destined for a long life in its forest home. But ax and alkah, and fery furnace, and dreadful, tearing hooks, have done their mission, and the pretentious tree, no longer known to the village, carries my humble message to The Tankune. Thricehonored tree, with all its sad experience, if it be the means of sending that same Tankune to its million read-

Visit to the Works of the American Pulp Company.

On Thursday last the works of the American Wood Pulp Company were thrown open for the inspection of visitors from all parts of the country. Some of the most distinguished journalists and scientific gentlemen of the country were pre-

The state of the s verauce, energy and genius they followed him until, at the age of 55 death found him a poor, shattered, unhappy and disap-

The death of this distinguished clergyman is announced in the latest English papers. He was born about 1700, and graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1810. For

institution, but since his appointment to the vicurage of Heusof the ministry and literary parents. He was one of the con-tributors to the farous "Tracts for the Times," which ap-peared between 1934 and 1936, and was slee one of the editors of the Oxford "Library of the Fathers." He was an early

His principal poetical work, and the one by which he is best was engaged in washing at the time) of the premises No. 945 known, is "The Christian Year," which was published in 1827. He also published the "Lyra Innocentium" and a poetic version of the Psalms of David. He was a devoted and conscientions Christian, a diligent paster, and a pure and con-

THE STRIKE OF THE CAR-DRIVERS. Travel Nearly Suspended Yesterday-No Care on the Fourth-ave .- Meeting of Drivers at

The strike of the ear-drivers was continued during Saturday and yesterday, and up to a late hour last evening there was not the most remote prospect of any arrangement being made in any way satisfactory to either the drivers o the railroad companies. Travel was suspended on nearly all the lines, and much inconvenience was experienced in consequence. The streets were thronged with unwilling pedestrians, and the few cars that did run on the different lines were so crowded inside, outside, and even on the roofs and sides, that many persons had to leave them, unable to

and sides, that many persons had to leave them, unable to endure the heat and suffocation. The lower part of the city was deserted, and there was no unusual crowd about the various starting points.

There was no excitement round the depots up-town, though a large number of men, boys and children was collected around many of them. The metropolitan police were posted at these points, and accompanied some of the cars on their trips. There was no disturbance of any kind, and, though the discontented parties are still determined to persevere in their demands, and the railway companies equally resolved not to concede them, everything appears to promise quiet and tranquillity. No cars were running on the Fourth-are, line yesterday, and there is a runor to the effect that the Company intend to give the required increase to-day.

Twenty-seven cars were running on the Third-ave., quite as mall proportion of the cars on that line. That company

The effect that the Company intend to give the required increase to-day.

Tventy-seven cars were running on the Third-ave., quite as mall proportion of the cars on that line. That company firmly hold the ground they have alreaky taken on the question, not to give an increase under any circumstancee, But a few cars were running on the Second-ave. In, whether in consequence of dissatisfaction or intimidation cannot be ascertained. It is stated that the men on that line do not object to work for the old pay, as the work is easier and rents chenper in that part of the city. The Eass Broadway line is still in strike, and only about ten of the cars were running yesterday. The Sixth-ave. Company was runing 17 cars, and the Eighth about the same numnamber. The Blecker-st. line were running 20 cars, all new drivers. Many persons believe that the drivers' demand will be acceded to, and money is being contributed by politicians and others toward the support of the strike.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the drivers was held at Landman's Park, corner of Sixty-ninth-st. and Third-ave. Nearly all the drivers in the city attended, and when the meeting was organized about 1,500 persons were present. Mr. Thomas Levins of the Third-ave. Nearly all the drivers in the city attended, and the remarks of the different speakers were listened to with very great attention. Mr. Thomas Levins, the Chairman, stated that several gentlemen had kindly offered contributions for the support of the men during the meeting, and the remarks of the different speakers were listened to with very great attention. Mr. Thomas Levins, the Chairman, stated that several gentlemen had kindly offered contributions for the support of the men during the strike, among whom were Mr. John C. Heeann, who promised them \$200, Mr. Morissey \$150, and Mr. Green \$50.

Judge Burkumll. was next introduced. His remarks were to the effect that they were met for the purpose of contending for the rights to which they were entitled as citizens of a free and democratic country

man.

Revolved. That as we are termed strikers, and officers of the law are attached to each and every ear, the same are deemed unnecessary by us, as we intend to be law-abiding citizens, and neither molest nor interfere with any man the respective companies may choose to hire.

Revolved. That as we have the sympathy of the press and public with us, we intend to keep the confidence of the same by being orderly and united.

Resolved. That we, as united car-drivers, will pledge our serves to stand firmly by each other unitiour reasonable object

is accomplished.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the public and members of the press for sympathizing with us in our deep affliction.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Bross, Newman, Hugh Milechell and A. P. McDermott, after which the meeting adjourned about midnight.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER .- The steamship City of Paris, Kennedy, for Liverpool, while coming down the North River, and when off Governor's Island, about 9:30 a. m., collided with the schooner Percy Heildner, Gray, of and a m., collided with the schooner Percy Heildner, Gray, of and from Philadelphia, for Nantucket, coal laden, striking her in the main chains, and sinking her immediately: the Percy Heildner was in the act of crossing the steamship's bow, and fauling she could not do it, altered the helm to go astern; inlining in that she alsefed her helm again to cross the bow, and the engines were reversed, but not in time to grow of the schooner were all sayed and taken on board the steamer, and afterward sopt to be city in a tug.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday Coroner

Wildey held an inquest in a residence near the corner of Fiftyseventh-st, and Eighth-ave, on the body of Anna Fox, aged 25 years. From the evidence it would appear that on the night of the 16th ult, the deceased was run over near the corner of Fifty-aventh-at, by a Sixth-ave, car, the wheel passing over her left leg, causing a deep wound, from the effects of which she died on Friday last. A verdict was rendered "that the deceased came to her death from Islangran over by a car belonging to the Sixth-ave, Railroad Campany, and we further consider the driver of said car guilty of negligence in running over the deceased. ears. From the evidence it would appear that on th

TESTIMONIAL TO BISHOP LYNCH OF CHARLESTON. S. C .- The ex-officers of the U. S. A., who were prisoners of war in 1861 and 1862, are about to tender to Bishop Lynch of Charleston, S. C., the proceeds of a lecture, to be delivered at Charleston, S. C., the proceeds of a reader, to a carrier to the Academy of Music at an early day, for the purpose of re-building the Orphan Asylum of Charleston, which was destroyed by fire in the latter part of 1861. The Bishop is said to have been kind to the prisoners, conferring on them many substantial benefits; and the officers tender this as a token of their respect and esteem.

HONORS TO THE LATE DANIEL S. DICKINSON .-The United States District Court opened on Saturday, before Judge Betts, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of the Meteor case, the last case in which Mr. Dickinson was engaged. On the opening of the Court Mr. Erarts announced his death, and moved that the Court adjourn till Monday, at 11 a.m., out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Webster, in a few brief words of enlogy of the deceased, seconded the motion. The Court ordered that the cause set down for continuation for this morning go over until Monday next, and that the Court adjourn to that day at 11 a.m.

Accidents .- On Saturday night, Catharine Dolan, aged 58 years, residing at No. 37 Park-st., was run over and seriously injured by stage No. 112 of the Broadway and Fourth-ave, line. She received medical aid at the New-York Hospital, and was conveyed home by the Fifth Precinct Po-

hice.

Bartholomew Gaynor was en Saturday night knecked down and seriously injured by a runaway horse, at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-at. He was conveyed to his residence.

No. 42 Avenue B, by the Eleventh Precinct Police.

ROBBED OF A WATCH .- John Grimes was on Friday night arrested by Detective Field of the Fifth Precinct for having, in company with a confederate, decoyed John Sullivan, a boarder at the Wyoming Hotel, on to one of the North River plers, and then robbed him of s watch and chain. Grimes seized Sallivan around the waist, and held him while the confederate robbed him of the article mentioned, valued at \$200. After the arrest the watch was recovered by the officer. Justice Dowling on Saturday committed the prisoner for trial.

ROBBED ON THE STREET .- On Thursday night last, while Mr. Charles Fitzgerald of No. 924 Laurens st. was pass ing the corner of Laurens and Broome st., he was knocked down and robbled of a wallet containing \$35 by Heary Morton and three confederates. The thieves then fled. Subsequently Fitzgerald met Morton and caused his arrest by Officer Jackson of the Eighth Precinct. On Saturday Justice Dodice committed him for trial. The prisoner is a native of this city.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT .- On Saturday Officer Williamson of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested John Donnelly, a horse dealer, on the complaint of John Golden of No. 323 East Twenty for ribest. The complainant states that he placed in the hands of the prisoner the sum of \$383, for the purpose of buying horses, instead of which he appropriated the amount, Donnelly was held to bail by Justice Dodge in the sum of CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS .- The

dwelling of George W. Grant, at Trenton, N. J., on the night of the 7th inst., was broken into by hurgiars and robbed of sith goods to the amount of \$2,000. A pertion of the goods was found in the best and shee store of Hermann Mann, Ne. 452 Third-ave, and folly identified by Mr. Grant. Mann was arrested by Officer Cottrell of the Twenty-second Frechet, and held to half on Saturday by Justice Connolly in the sum of \$560 to maswer the charge of receiving stolen goods. ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ASSOCI-

ATION .- At a meeting of the New-York Commercial Association, held on Satuday morning at the Produce Exchange, it was removed that the trustees he requested to renew the leases of the flour-tables to their present occupants, at the same premium as was said for each stand at the previous sale, for the next five yours. Phrenological analysis and an interesting Biographical sketch of this eminent statesman, see DECEMBER No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL 10 cents. Address Fowlers & While, No. 329 Broadway, N. Y

THE SCHUYLKILL MUTUAL COAL COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 35 Wall-st.
YARD, Nos. 263 and 265 West Twenty-fifth-st.,
between Seventh and Eighth-aves. See advertisement on last page.

Broadway, occupied by the New-York Yacht Citic, to the pavement, receiving injuries from the effect of which he died on Saturday. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMBRICA.

FIRST KRADY-MADE CLOTHING Country Work Gents, Youths' and Children's, all quite equal to enatom work Just received, (10) cases latest styles French, English and Scotch Goods for the Custom Department.

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FAMILIES, WISHING TO REDUCE EXPENSES, are referred to Foster BROTHERS GREAT PANC SALE OF DET GOODS, for cash, at No. 272 Bleecker-st., near Morton. For particulars, read-heir aunouncement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

FROM SAVANNAH—S. S. Whiteside, O. Gasparoni, D. Marshall, R. R. Wood, S. J. Seiter, J. M. Patten, John Wellamer, G. Aden, Mrs. Preston Shelton & son, G. Coe, P. O. Ryan, Chas. Walker, Jas. J. Butler, G. R. Zeifwon, A. Godon, C. D. Stebbins, J. H. Clark, H. O. Kidd, L. B. Brown, C. Keye, John Riley, A. Wiley, wife and Z. Children, J. Gronan, M. Fitzerrail, Capt. John Ewer, W. H. Lilliston, J. Rowell, J. J. Anderson, G. A. Reed, Wm. Kidd, B. J. Calbet, B. M. Smith, G. W. Fairheid, J. Munsden, E. Gidding, F. Broday, Geo. W. Ewer, L. Martin, and 10 in the the steerage.

Steamship Acushust, Kally, New-Bedford, mdss. to Ferguson & Wood. Wood, Steamship Glancus, Gale, Borion, with muse, and para, fo Isaac Odell. Buck & Co.
Bark J. & M. Kirkley, Kirkley, Rio Janeiro 57 days, with coffee to

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Brig E. Miller, (of and from Nassau, N. P.), Cromley, Nassau, P dys, miles, and pass, to Montell & Bartow.

Schr. Deimar, Lank, Newbern, N. C., 11 days, with naval stores to master. master.

The remains of Mr. Preston Sielden, who was recently drowned at Jacksonville, Fla. were recovered on Sunday last, and are on board the Leo. His wife and children are smong the passengers.

SPOKEN.

Bare Orequips, from Liverpool for Orics, 32 days ou.—Mardh 12, lat. 48 S., Ion. 30 25 W. Schr. 1953.; of Marbiedend, 5 days from Boston, for the Grand Bank—lat. 43, Ion. 39 48. WANTED-The Use of a PIANO for a few hours

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